

REMARKABLE MATHEMATICAL PRECISION

Characterized the Movements of the British Army, and Great Advances Were Made.

CRONJE'S SEVEN THOUSAND

Reported Captured—Fresh Troops Arrive—French's Marvellous Movement Commended.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 4:50 a. m.—It is now amply confirmed that General Cronje escaped. Every detail received, however, proves how admirably Lord Roberts' plans were conceived and were executed. But for the unexpected delay at Dekiel's Drift, which was almost impossible for wagons, the whole Boer force would have been surrounded. The delay of one day there gave them their chance for a hasty retreat.

"All the other movements of Lord Roberts were executed exactly on time. Apparently General Cronje is retreating with the main army, and even if he escapes altogether he will probably lose all his baggage. There is still something doubtful about the capture of the British camp. According to a Daily Mail correspondent with the convoy, which consisted of two hundred wagons, each loaded with 6,000 pounds of rations and of forage, and each drawn by sixteen oxen—it was unexpectedly attacked by a commando supposed to come from Colenso. The escort, consisting of eighty of the Gordon Highlanders, forty men of the army service corps, and a few of Kitchener's horse, maintained a defense until the arrival of reinforcements, sustaining insignificant casualties.

Attack on Bear Guard.
The Standard's correspondent at Jacobsdal, telegraphing Thursday, February 15, says:

"An attack was made yesterday upon the rear guard of our main body by a force of 1,400 Boers, who were hurried up from Colenso. They succeeded in capturing some of our wagons, but Lord Roberts did not delay his march to retake these. There were few casualties on our side.

"The last of our supply columns arrived from Honey Nest Kloof to-day, having met with no opposition on the way."

Specials from Ladysmith report an apparent movement on the part of the Boers toward the Free State, presumably with the object of assisting General Cronje. The news that General Buller is attempting another crossing of the Tugela, east of Colenso, after the capture of the Hlandwan hill, therefore, gives great satisfaction. Buller's losses so far have been about twenty in wounded. His entire army, with the exception of General Hart's brigade, is engaged in the operation.

It is announced that the channel squadron, instead of going to Gibraltar, has been ordered to remain in British waters until March.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from the Swaziland border, dated Friday, February 16, says:

"The Boer agent at Bremeradorp, Swaziland, has been maintaining regular communication with Delagoa Bay via Swaziland. Two coolie carriers have been bearing sacks, supposed to contain salt, through Tongaland. On examination it was found that the sacks contained gunpowder."

CHIEVELEY. Sunday, Feb. 15.—Gen. Buller has established his headquarters on Hissar hill. Heavy artillery firing was maintained at intervals by both sides from Wednesday until Friday. The British slowly pushed the advance and their infantry occupied entrenched new positions in front of Hissar hill, with slight losses.

It is believed the Lyddite worked havoc in the Boer trenches. The Boers are supposed to have moved their big guns back over the Tugela Friday afternoon. The rifle fire has been heavy at times. The whole country is thickly wooded.

Rumored That Cronje is Captured.
LONDON, Feb. 15.—Rumors have been in circulation at the clubs and elsewhere in the city this evening, that General Cronje with an army of 7,000, has been captured.

CHIEVELEY. Wednesday, Feb. 14.—(Delayed by Censor).—The movement northward began this (Wednesday) morning. Lord Dundonald, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, occupied Hissar hill, five miles north of Chieveley. The infantry entrenched the hill. General Lyttleton worked around to the right and Sir Charles Warren in front and to the left.

The Boers were heavily entrenched on Hlangwani and Monte Christo hills. A steady, independent fire, with occasional volleys was maintained for some hours and the enemy's trenches were vigorously shelled.

The Boers had one gun in action during the early part of the day, but when we began shelling they moved it across the river. They used one Nordenfeldt in the afternoon.

Our casualties were few.

Moved With Mathematical Precision.
JACOBSDAL, Orange Free State, Friday, Feb. 14.—Lord Roberts' combinations for the movement of the corps developed with precision, although obstacles that had not been foreseen had to be overcome. The execution of his design began at 1 a. m., Sunday. General French rode

into Kimberley, Thursday afternoon, just when he was due, according to the field marshal's time table, having, in four and a half days marched ninety miles with artillery, and having fought two small engagements.

The relief of Kimberley was accomplished with the loss of only fifty men. Twenty thousand infantry made splendid marches under a sub-tropical sun and through a dust storm to hold the positions which General French took.

Lord Kitchener was with General Tucker's division. In consequence of his transport arrangements the four divisions moving over the sandy veldt are fed and watered. It is hardly possible to appreciate adequately the mathematical precision with which every part of the transport department has worked, marching through the day, toiling almost sleeplessly throughout the night, victualing the army and evolving every hour results from seeming chaos.

Everybody did what was expected of him cheerfully, though enduring frightful fatigues. Few slept more than three hours. The battalions, hour after hour toiled through the heavy sand uncompromisingly, and when now and then a man fell out of the ranks exhausted, he would rejoin his company later, after he had rested. Some fifty or sixty were overcome by the heat and had to be sent to the rear in the backward defile of empty wagons.

The rapidity of Lord Roberts' movements away from his base has solved one of the problems, perhaps the chief problem, of the war. He and Lord Kitchener have created a mobile force able to move in exterior lines and to outflank the Boers, themselves so wonderfully mobile.

General Cronje Retreated.

The position of the Boer army at Spytfontein being untenable General Cronje ordered a retreat. At the moment this dispatch is written it is uncertain whether his whole force or only a portion has gone towards Bloemfontein. It is possible that a party is going north of Kimberley.

It is supposed that a twenty-nine ton gun is still in the neighborhood of Kimberley. The road from Jacobsdal to Modder Station is now open.

Forced Boers From Their Position.

BIRD'S RIVER, Saturday, Feb. 17.—The position near Dordrecht is now that the Boers occupy a strong hill north of the town and that the British hold a commanding post to the south. Both are maintaining a brisk exchange of shells over Dordrecht.

General Grant's horse, 2,000 strong, commenced the march from Penhook, Thursday morning, over a trackless veldt and through a mountainous and difficult country.

Early on Friday they were fired on and the firing continued all day, and well into the night, the British cleaning the Boers out of successive positions under a terrific rifle fire lasting eight hours.

Towards midnight Friday, the British forced the Boers at the point of the bayonet, out of their last position, an important one overlooking Dordrecht. The artillery duel was continued to day.

The British casualties were eight killed, including Captain Crallan and Lieutenant Chandler, and eight wounded.

The British captured some prisoners and a quantity of forage and provisions.

FRERE CAMP. Feb. 17.—The Boers have abandoned several laagers. General Buller renewed bombardment of the Boer position without eliciting a reply. Another forward move is regarded as imminent.

Troops Arrive.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17.—The British steamer Laurentian, Captain Nunan, which sailed from Halifax, January 21, with the first artillery section of the second Canadian contingent of troops for service against the Boers, arrived at this port to-day.

The troops were welcomed by Major John Hanbury Williams, military secretary to the governor of Cape Colony, and the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of his excellency.

LADYSMITH. Saturday, Feb. 17, by helicopter via WEENAN.—The Boers have been very active here during the last few days and are evidently making a move somewhere.

The garrison, greatly delighted to learn of the relief of Kimberley, is in excellent spirits and fit for anything.

French's Magnificent March.

JACOBSDAL, Feb. 17.—General Kelley-Kenny is still pursuing the Boers. He has now captured more than one hundred wagons. The Highland brigade re-enforced him after a forced march.

General French has left Kimberley to join in the pursuit of the Boer army. The guards have occupied the Boer position at Magersfontein.

Further details of the Boers' retreat show that the enemy has been fighting a good rear-guard action and occupying successive kopjes in order to allow the moving of the convoy, which, however, has been going at a very slow pace, the animals apparently being dead beat.

The latest reports show that the Boers in the neighborhood of Klip Kraal's Drift are undoubtedly disheartened.

General French's magnificent march is still the subject of admiration, especially in view of the dust storms and thunder storms that all experienced. The work of shelling the Boers proceeds vigorously. Owing to the style of the action, the Boers are bound to show in the open whenever they are obliged to leave the kopjes.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch dated

Sunday morning, February 18, from Modder River:

"Our sudden appearance seems to have astounded the enemy and thrown them into a panic. All their positions were hurriedly evacuated and the big guns at Magersfontein and Kimberley were left behind."

"General Cronje moved his transport, consisting of hundreds of wagons, along a bank of kopjes north of the Modder river near Foffontein. It goes past our mounted infantry, but owing to weariness, had to stop. Thereupon our artillery opened upon it. The main body of the Boer force kept up a running fight the whole day, vainly trying to escape."

"Each time their advance guard sought to move off mounted infantry galloped round and checked them. We never attempted to stop their main movement, contenting ourselves with trying to check them."

"Their position at Foffontein is said to be very strong. They entertain a wholesome dread of 10,000 cavalry moving more quickly than they do themselves. We hope to be in Bloemfontein shortly."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily News has another dispatch from the Modder river military camp, dated Sunday morning, which says:

"At dawn on Friday the Boers were observed moving wagons along the kopjes towards Foffontein. Our mounted infantry was sent out from Klip Drift, but was driven back and the enemy's wagons passed."

"General Knox's Twelfth brigade, however, quickly attacked the enemy's main body, and severe fighting went on all day over a line which was very extended. The enemy, making a desperate attempt, finally escaped owing to the serpentine bend of the river. The mounted infantry suffered from the trying flanking movement. Our force has now been reinforced."

In Full Retreat.

The correspondent of the Times at Modder river wiring yesterday says:

"General Cronje's army of 10,000 men with a thousand wagons, is in full retreat toward Bloemfontein, hotly pursued by General Kelly-Kenny. It will probably be a rear guard fight all the way to join in the pursuit."

DANIEL GETZENDANNER DEAD.

Father of Senator Getzendanner, Died of Heart Disease.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Daniel Getzendanner, one of the best known residents of Jefferson county, died suddenly to-day at his home, near Kearneysville, of heart disease, after an illness of one week.

Mr. Getzendanner was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, but had lived in Jefferson county since 1872.

He was an active Republican, and as one of the workers in the party was widely known in this state. He is survived by the following children: State Senator H. C. Getzendanner, of this place; Postmaster L. D. Getzendanner, of Charles Town; Frank C., of Washington, D. C.; Charles C., Mrs. D. W. Borden, Miss Phoebe and Miss May Getzendanner, of Kearneysville.

Mr. Getzendanner was seventy years old, and a very generous and kind-hearted man, and his death will be greatly regretted.

MARTINSBURG HERALD

Comes Out for White and Predicts his Nomination and Election.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 18.—The Herald, hitherto a supporter of Freer as against White for governor, has come out for the latter, and predicts his nomination and election. The Herald is edited by U. S. G. Pitzer, and wields a big influence in this city handle.

GENERAL SHAFTER

Thinks Philippines Will be Garrisoned Forever.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—General William R. Shafter was at Fort Porter to-day, while returning to San Francisco. Interviewed on the Philippine situation, he said:

"I regard the insurrection as broken. As far as the Tagals are concerned, the insurrection is practically ended. As to what may occur among the other tribes people over there I can not say."

"How long will a garrison be necessary in the Philippines?" was asked. "Forever," he replied, "and by forever I mean during your life time and mine. Troops must be there for years to come. We have garrisons in this country, and certainly garrisons will be needed there."

General Shafter will leave for San Francisco to-morrow.

SENATOR ELKINS

Fell on the icy sidewalk and Sustained Body Bruises.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, fell on the icy sidewalk near the capitol, during the snow storm, yesterday afternoon, sustaining bruises about the body and a general shake-up. The senator was about his room to-day and the attending physician says his condition is not serious.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

Great snow storm along the Atlantic coast, and considerable peril to shipping.

Milwaukee boomers went to Washington to try to secure the Democratic national convention.

Seven inches of snow in New York City, and all vessels entering the harbor encountered gales and heavy snow.

The Asiatic Prince arrived at New York yesterday morning, and was placed in quarantine. Captain Wood died of yellow fever, and was buried at sea.

It is announced from Belgium that a society organized to fight American monopolies will send delegations to the United States, Russia and Roumania to ascertain the conditions of direct export

A CHAPTER OF INSIDE HISTORY

In the Kentucky Election Contained in Correspondence Which Took Place Between

BELMONT AND WATTERSON

Relative to Proposed Legislation Against the Interests of the L. & N. Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—Mr. Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, has given out the following correspondence, mention of which was made in the editorial of Henry Watterson, regarding the Kentucky election:

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1900.
M. H. Smith, President Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Ky.

Persistent allusions to the correspondence of Colonel Watterson and myself of July last, and a tendency to misrepresent its supposed contents, compel me to authorize the publication by you of the entire correspondence, as well as the minutes of the meeting of the board of the Louisville & Nashville company, a copy of which was sent to Colonel Watterson at that time. The reasons for my hesitation to give the correspondence to the public, apart from my already expressed feeling that it was not an opportune time in the present state of public mind in Kentucky, were that I felt reluctant without Colonel Watterson's consent to publish the letter of a gentleman in Colonel Watterson's position, and for whom I have always entertained a personal regard, containing the bald statement made before the actual campaign had fairly begun, that the election was not to be left to chance, which meant, of course, that the will of the people was not to determine the result of the contest.

Coming from him, recognized as he was then and has since proved himself to be, an influential supporter of Mr. Goebel, such a statement was well calculated to alarm all vested interests in Kentucky, to which Mr. Goebel and his adherents were known to be hostile, the property confided to my supervision being especially singled out by them for assault and destruction. If their public utterances during the past campaign and since are to be taken as an index, as to the correspondence, it speaks for itself and must stand, for I say now, and do not propose to be drawn from the position I feel my official duty and trust require, as well as my personal dignity, that I will under no circumstances enter into a controversy with Colonel Watterson or his newspaper, feeling that the abuse of both the officers of the Louisville & Nashville railroad individually and the corporation itself does not even now, and certainly will not later when cool judgment reviews the past, meet with the approbation of the thinking people of Kentucky at large. It is useless to attempt to stem vituperation which has become both a habit and a political convenience. The public will, in due course appreciate it, and the Louisville & Nashville railroad will continue, as heretofore, to attend to its business and the share it has been in the welfare of the state.

An extract from the minutes of a meeting of a board of directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which was held at the company's office, No. 121 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, July 11, 1899, at 2:15 o'clock p. m.

The chairman submitted a letter from the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, dated Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1899, reading as follows:

Watterson to Belmont.

LOUISVILLE, June 30, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Belmont:

As your personal friend, and as friend of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, I venture to write you this letter. In my judgment, the local administration of the road is entering upon a course, which, if it does not tend to destroy the property, will greatly burden and impair it.

The Democratic state ticket just nominated will certainly be elected. Under the operation of the Goebel law the result is not left to choice. In its purpose to beat Goebel the Louisville & Nashville managers have already expended large sums of money in futile attempts. To do this they have not only made themselves responsible to the public, but they have set up as their visible and accredited representative a man by the name of Whallen, the proprietor of a variety theater, and undoubtedly the most odious personality in the city and in the state. At every turn they have met defeat, and they will surely meet it in next November.

For thirty years the Courier-Journal has been the steady, disinterested friend of the road. Believing it a public institution of the greatest usefulness, and a most important factor in all our affairs, Mr. Haldeman and myself have supported it at every juncture requiring support. This has never cost the road a penny.

But under the policy now adopted, a war of extermination is made upon us through the newspapers in question, and the man Whallen, backed up by the money of the road, is endeavoring to keep the day of election. The issue, as it now stands, is the Democratic party vs. the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and on that issue the road could not win, even if its newspaper supporters were handled with capacity and discretion. But they are not so handled. They are the most partisan concerns, without circulation or influence, conducted apparently with no other purpose than to abuse the Courier-Journal. If you will cause to be sent to you the Dispatch and the Evening Post for a single week, and will look over them each day, you will be able to see for yourself how the matter stands. On that showing alone, I would be willing to rest the case.

In my judgment, the situation is both momentous and critical, and ought to arrest the serious attention of those who control the policy of the road. As I said in the beginning, I write as a friend. The Courier-Journal has nothing to fear from the conflict forced upon us by the managers of the road. On the contrary, it has something to gain, but neither Mr. Haldeman nor myself want to profit at the expense of the road. For Mr. Smith, we have always entertained the kindest sentiments. But Mr. Smith is no more proof against mistakes than other people, and being a man of unyielding temper, he is likely to be carried to extremes. In this business, he has certainly allowed his temper to carry him far beyond the lines of worldly wisdom and a prudent forecast, and if a halt is not called upon the proceedings its evil consequences are as sure as the coming of the next session of the Kentucky legislature.

Sincerely yours, friend,

(Signed) HENRY WATTERSON.

August Belmont, Esq.

Action of the Board.

Whereas, The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, being an artificial person, cannot hold office, etc., and

Whereas, The duties of the officers of the company prohibit them from seeking or holding political offices; in fact, none of them are seeking such office; and

Whereas, The managers of the company have not made themselves in any way responsible for the two newspapers referred to, and have not set up as their visible and accredited representative, Mr. John Whallen, nor committed any unfriendly act towards the Courier-Journal, and

Whereas, The management of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, recognized that the rights and franchises it now enjoys were granted to it for the purposes set forth in its various charters, and also fully realizes its duty to the public; and

Whereas, Corporate interests generally, in common with private interests, have a right to be heard at the bar of public opinion; be it

Resolved, That as the management does not now, it will not enter the field of politics, nor aid or injure any candidate of any party for the purpose of shaping or controlling party action. When, however, any individual or political party attacks and seeks to injure the property entrusted to its care, and to deny to it its proper rights by inciting a hostile sentiment among the people, it serves, and threatens to cripple and harass its operations, and thus impair its ability and its efficiency in the performance of its proper and lawful rights and duties, the company, in the interest of all proper and lawful means to protect its interests by an appeal to the great body of the people, on whom it relies for protection as it does for patronage.

Resolved, That this board views with apprehension the attitude of that portion of the Democratic party of Kentucky, as represented by William Goebel, now for the office of governor, and his publicly avowed hostility against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and especially the positive assurance of Mr. Watterson that under existing laws, Senator Goebel, as the nominee, will be elected to the office of governor, regardless of the prediction of a majority of the voters in the state.

Resolved, That in view of threatened injury to the company's interest, the management is hereby authorized and instructed to adopt such proper and lawful measures as promise to protect the interests of the company, and to that end is instructed to appeal to the people of Kentucky, whom it has so long served, and with whose interests it has been so intimately identified, for protection from its avowed enemies, and as such this board believes the enemies of the best interests of the state.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these minutes be furnished Mr. Watterson.

On motion the board adjourned.

(Signed) AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

A. W. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.

Don't Meddle With Partisan Politics.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1899.

My Dear Colonel Watterson:

Your favor of the 30th ult., was duly received. Fully recognizing the danger which you so graphically described, I submitted your communication to my co-directors, and I enclose herewith a copy of resolutions this day adopted. You are well aware that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company should not and does not engage in partisan politics. Its interests, like those of many other corporations, are subject to attack, especially by vicious legislators, and necessarily, when so attacked, the management must adopt proper measures of defense.

It would be unreasonable to expect corporate interests to so wholly disregard the injury inflicted or threatened by constant attacks of political agitators as to be entirely silent so long as the politicians seek office by appeals to the passions and prejudices of the voters, and especially by efforts to excite hostile feelings, to be followed by hostile legislation. The only protection to corporate interests generally, is to appeal to the sober judgment of the people. This is a right enjoyed by all individuals and corporations alike, and the exercise of this right should not be construed as meddling in politics. The management of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company does not desire, even if it had the power without the expenditure of a dollar, to inflict, much less direct, party politics, nor to impair or promote the political fortunes of any candidate, unless the party of the candidate endorses and supports measures and policies which would injure the company in the enjoyment of its legal rights, and in the prosecution of its proper and lawful business.

I have made such investigations as enable me to assure you that the management has not, up to this time, established the relations described by you with the two newspapers, and that the relations between them and Mr. John Whallen arises from the fact that they like the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, desire that the political ambitions of the Hon. William Goebel be not gratified. Nevertheless, no one understands better than you the influence of the press as a means of educating the public and disseminating information, and I am sure you will readily concede that it will be entirely proper for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, in the defense of its interests, to aid in disseminating information through the press. It is to me a source of regret that in this critical juncture the columns of the Courier-Journal are not available, and that we are, therefore, compelled to rely upon others to oppose those who openly attack us, and endeavoring to greatly injure and if possible, destroy the material interests of the state of Kentucky, for the railroads and their ramifications are such.

Recognizing the mutual benefits that have in the past resulted from the friendly associations between the Courier-Journal and the Louisville & Nashville Company, and the agreement which the efforts of the management has secured in its endeavors to furnish improved transportation facilities and develop the resources of the state, and regretting the present complications, I repeat, with high regard to yourself and Mr. Haldeman,

(Signed) AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Col. Henry Watterson, Editor Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

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